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## M/MS African American

### Estimates of Population Size

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk M/MS African Americans in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

Table 1. M/MS African American Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	Estimated Size
Galveston	1,172
Golden Triangle	1,722
Harris County	10,808
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	2,018
Pine Woods North	1,521
Pine Woods South	528
Rural East Texas	3,435
Total	21,204

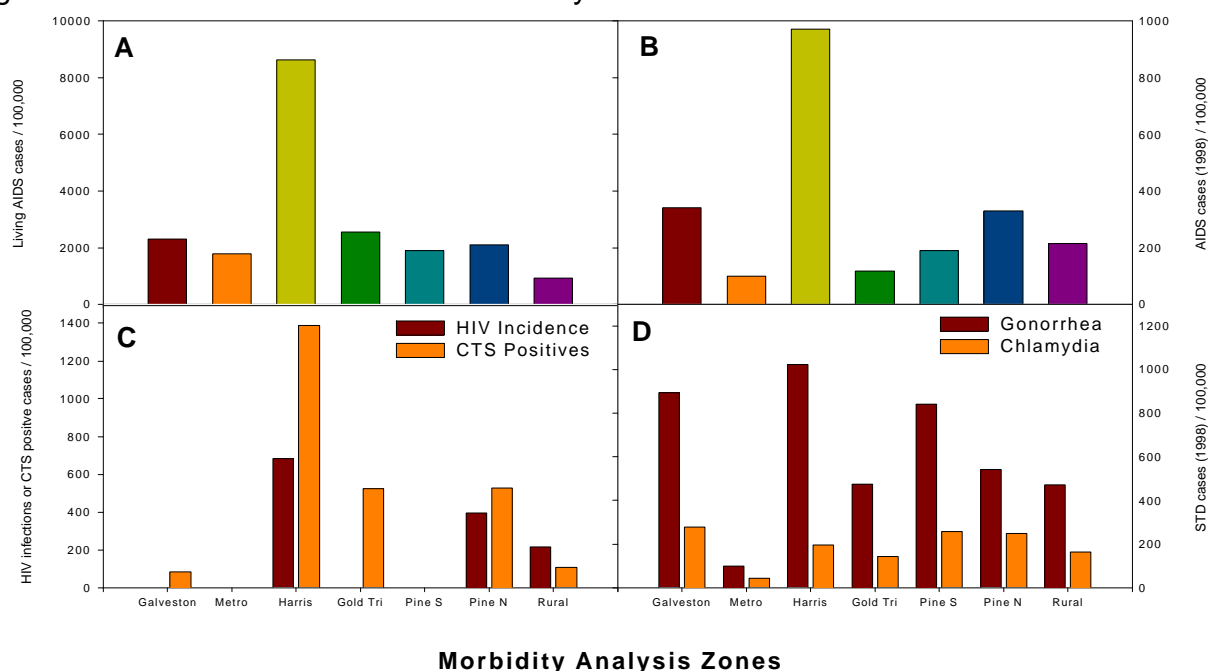
### *Detailed information about M/MS African American Morbidity*

- All HIV morbidity indicators are highest in Harris County. All other analysis zones have rates comparable to each other.
- The living AIDS case rate is high, approximately 2,000 cases / 100,000, or 2% of the M/MS population is currently living with AIDS (Figure 1A).
- The AIDS incidence rate for 1998 is approximately 200 newly diagnosed AIDS cases / 100,000 (Figure 1B).
- The rates of more recent infections (measured through prevention counseling positives in 1998 and HIV infection reports from 1999) are equal to or higher than the AIDS incidence rates in all analysis zones (Figure 1B and C).
- Gonorrhea rates are approximately 200 cases / 100,000, nearly three times the rate of chlamydia infections in 1998 (Figure 1D).<sup>1</sup>

The following graph is a summary of the information available in tabular form in Appendix 1, p 11-17. We have included the information for each HMAZ in one figure to facilitate your understanding of geographic differences in this sub-population.

<sup>1</sup> STD rates are representative of all African Americans, and not just African American M/MS.

Figure 1. M/MS African American Morbidity.



*Detailed risk behaviors reported by M/MS African American clients (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Data tables in Appendix 2, p 7-13)<sup>2</sup>*

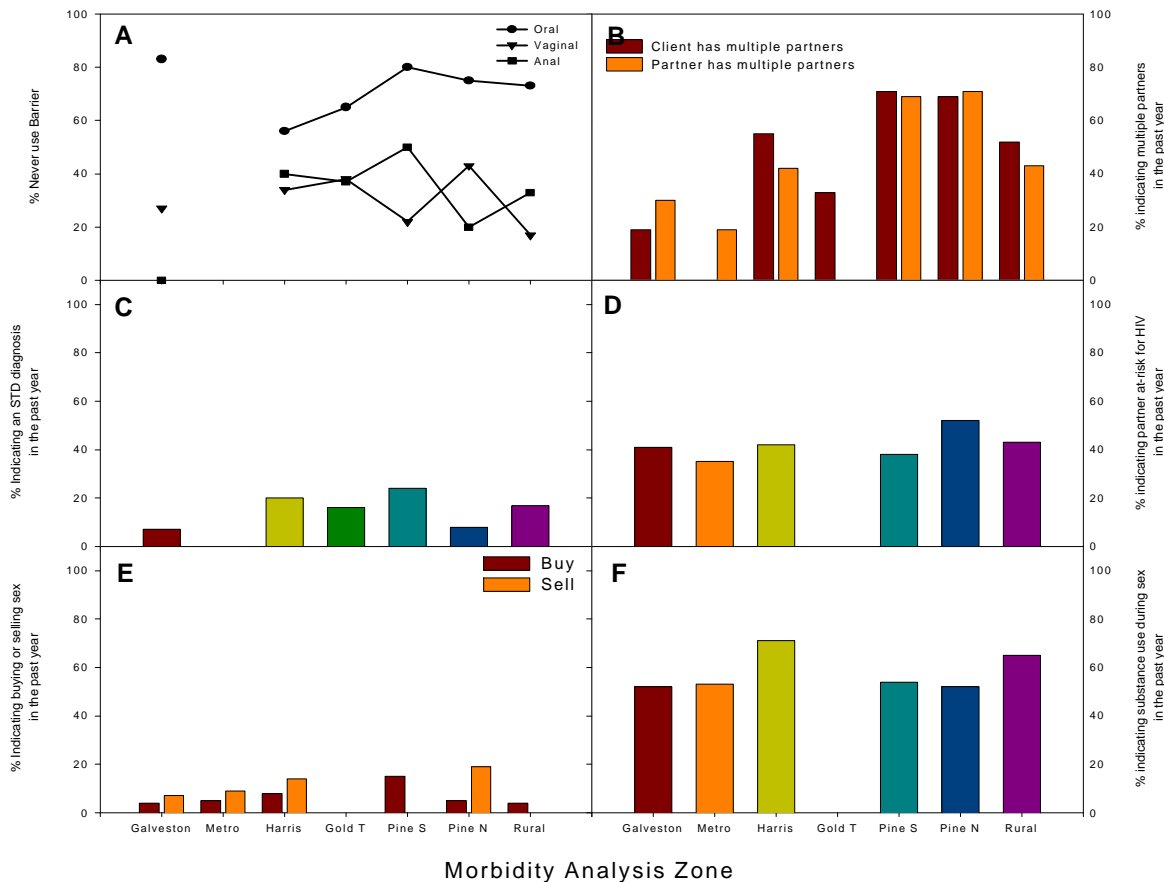
The information in this section represents risks that clients said occurred in the past 12 months. The chart for these bullets appears on the next page.

- For the Metro HMAZ (Fort Bend, Liberty, Montgomery Counties), there are large gaps in our understanding of risk behaviors. More exploration of the risks of this group in this area may be needed.
- All of the African American M/MS in the Galveston HMAZ reported *sometimes* or *a/ways* using barriers with anal sex. At the other extreme, 50% of this group in Pine Woods South reported *never* using condoms with anal sex. For the remaining HMAZ/LMAZ, the percent of African American M/MS who said they *never* used condoms with anal sex fell between 17% (Galveston) and 40% (Harris HMAZ).
- A similar spread was seen for barrier use with vaginal sex. For those men who also reported vaginal sex, between 17% (Rural East Texas) and 43% (Pine Woods North) said they never used a barrier for vaginal sex, with most HMAZs reporting about 30% never using a condom.

<sup>2</sup> These risk behaviors do not include information from clients counseled by City of Houston contractors – the information on detailed risk was not collected.

- A much higher proportion reported no barrier use with oral sex. Between 56% (Harris) and 80% (Pine Woods South) of prevention counseled clients never used a barrier for oral sex (Figure 2A).
- Individuals from the north part of the planning area (Pine Woods North and South) report a higher proportion of multiple partners (70%) than Harris County (50%) or the other analysis zones, 30% (Figure 2B).
- The proportion of clients who say that their partners have multiple partners is similar to the proportion of clients reporting multiple partners (Figure 2B).
- Nearly one in five have reported an STD in the past year (Figure 2C).
- 40% of individuals prevention counseled in 1999 in this subgroup indicated their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 2D).
- Approximately 15% of M/MS African Americans reporting buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 2E).
- Between 50 and 70% of clients reported substance use during sex in the past year (Figure 2F).

Figure 2. M/MS African American Risk Behaviors



*What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?*

- Why are barriers not used?
- What are the reasons this population buys and/or sells sex?
- What can help reduce the number of partners or the risk of transmission to individuals with multiple partners?
- How does substance use affect HIV transmission risk behaviors in this population?

## F/MS African American

### *Estimates of Population Size*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of at –risk F/MS African Americans in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

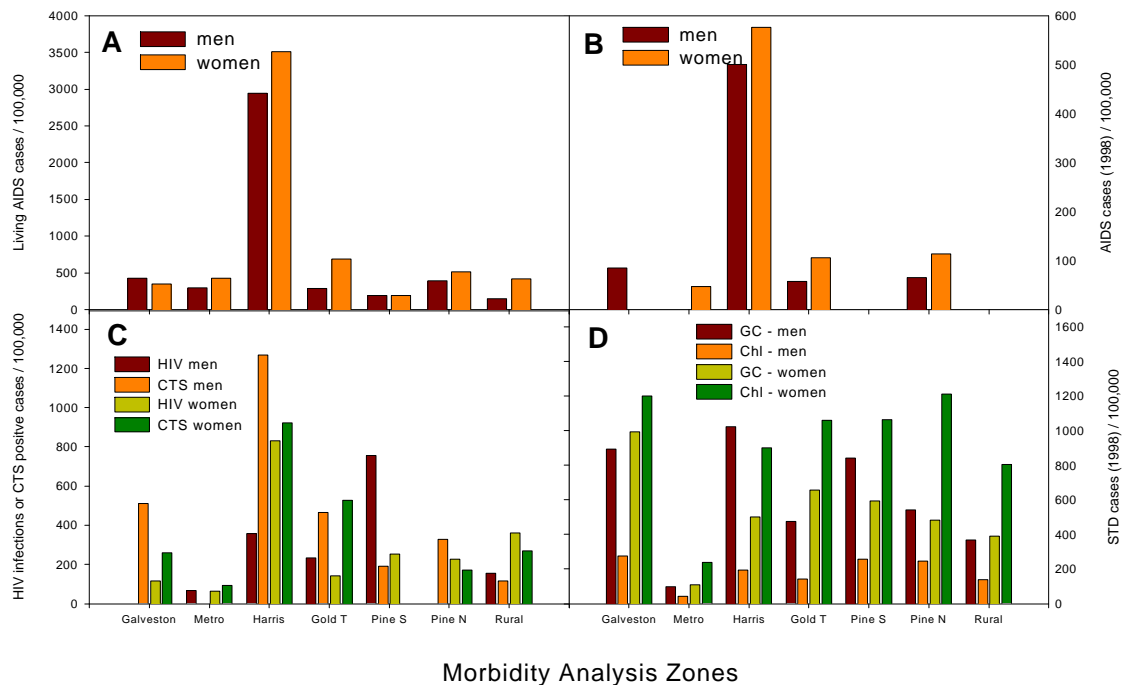
Table 2. F/MS African American Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS African American	
	Men	Women
Galveston	1,172	1,162
Golden Triangle	1,722	1,897
Harris County	10,808	12,493
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	2,018	2,132
Pine Woods North	1,521	1,759
Pine Woods South	528	528
Rural East Texas	3,435	3,332
Total	21,204	23,303

### *Detailed information about F/MS African American Morbidity*

- The rates of living AIDS cases and AIDS incidence in F/MS African American men and women are similar (Figure 3A and B).
- In Harris County, the rate of living AIDS cases is over 3,000 cases / 100,000 or equivalent to 3% of the estimated high-risk F/MS African American population. The rest of the East Texas planning area has a living AIDS case rate approximately 500 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3A).
- As with living AIDS rates, Harris County has the highest AIDS incidence rate in East Texas, approximately 500 cases / 100,000 for infections diagnosed in 1998. All other analysis zones with morbidity have a rate around 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3B).
- Although there is variation due to small case numbers, newer infections (represented by HIV infection and CTS positive rates) are approximately 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 3C).
- For newer infections, the rate among men is slightly higher than the rates observed in women (Figure 3C).
- The rate of gonorrhea infection in men is over double the rate observed in women (Figure 3D). Conversely, the rate of chlamydia infection in women is nearly four times that in men.

Figure 3. F/MS African American Morbidity.

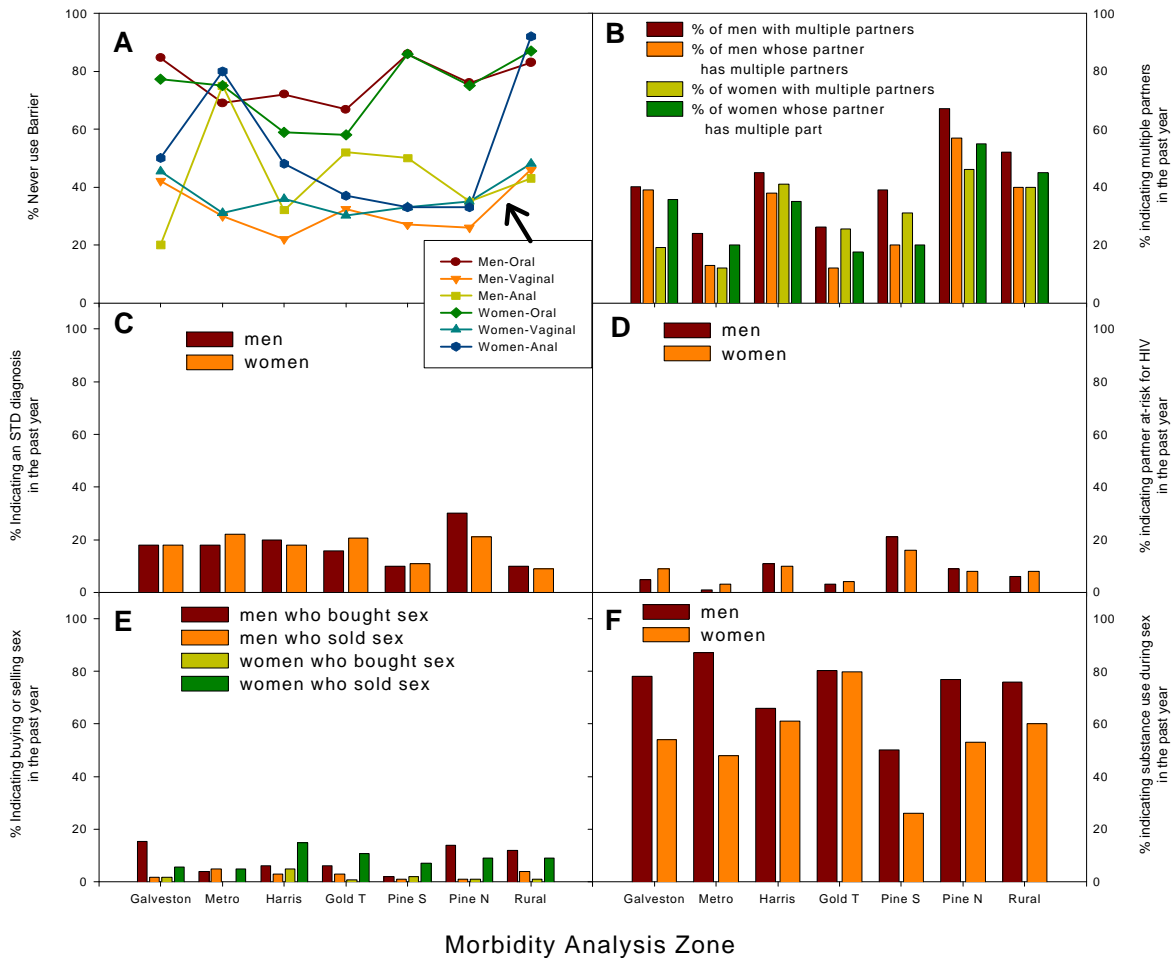


*Detailed risk behaviors reported by F/MS African American clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- 40% of both men and women indicated never using a barrier with anal or vaginal sex. **Between 70 and 80% indicated they never used a barrier for oral sex (Figure 4A).**
- Between 30 and 40% of men and women indicated they had multiple sex partners in the previous year. The proportion of men reporting multiple partners was slightly higher than the proportion of women (Figure 4B).
- Nearly one in five have reported an STD in the past year (Figure 4C).
- Less than 20% of African American F/MS reported their partners were at risk for HIV (Figure 4D)
- The proportion of prevention counseling clients who are African American and F/MS who reported buying or selling sex is low, less than 5% (Figure 4E). Generally men report buying sex, and women report selling sex.
- The proportion of prevention counseling clients who report substance use during sex is 80% for men and 60% for women Figure 4F).



Figure 4. F/MS African American Risk Behaviors.



*What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?*

- The relatively high report of substance use in this population may be due in part to the location where the prevention counseling takes place. In, Harris County, nearly half of TDH funded prevention counseling in 1999 was performed at corrections settings, and nearly 40% of the Houston Metropolitan area and Rural East Texas prevention counseling is done in corrections settings. Among other analysis zones, about 20% of African American F/MS are contacted through corrections settings.
- Why isn't this sub-population using barriers?
- What can help reduce the number of sex partners in this sub-population?
- What can help reduce the incidence of STDs in this population?
- Does substance use affect condom use?

## IDU African American

### *Estimates of Population Size*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk IDU African Americans in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

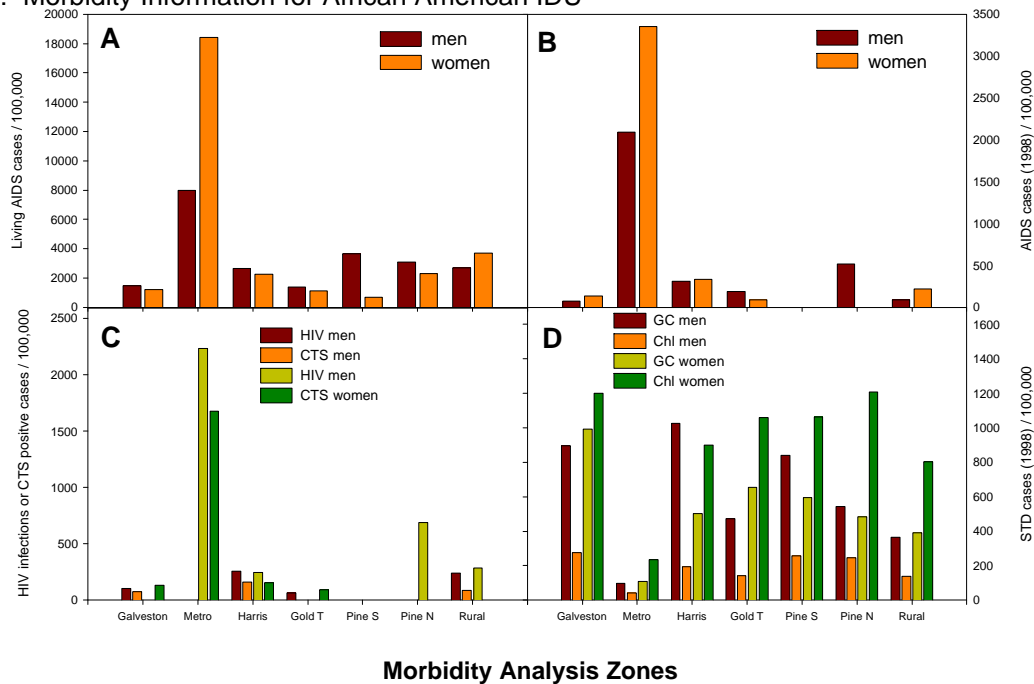
Table 3. IDU African American Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU African American	
	men	women
Galveston	1,313	761
Golden Triangle	2,090	1,090
Harris County	23,104	13,015
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	239	60
Pine Woods North	582	388
Pine Woods South	164	149
Rural East Texas	1,119	463
Total	28,611	15,926

### *Detailed information about IDU African American Morbidity*

- The sub-population in the Metro HMAZ is a very small group, with high morbidity (Table 3).
- The living AIDS case rate is similar in all analysis zones, between 2,000 and 4,000 cases / 100,000, each (Figure 5A).
- AIDS incidence rates from 1998 are similar to those rates for HIV infections reported in 1999, approximately 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 5B and C).
- The rate of gonorrhea infection in men is similar to the rate observed in women. However, the rate of chlamydia infection in women is nearly four times that in men (Figure 5D).

Figure 5: Morbidity Information for African American IDU

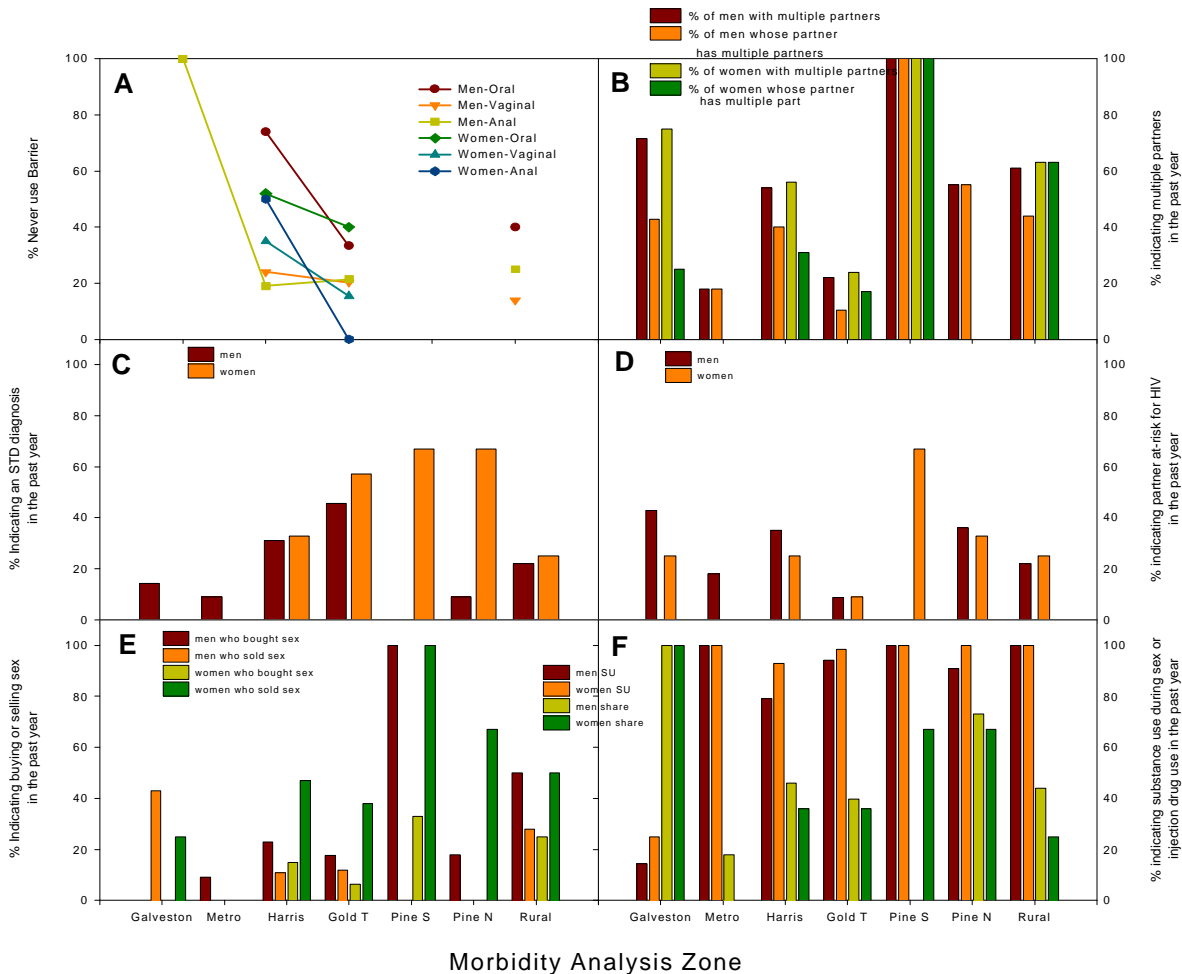


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by IDU African American clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- There is limited information available on barrier use risks in this sub-population outside of The Golden Triangle, Harris County and Pine Woods North.. Based on Harris County information, the proportion of individuals who have never used a barrier is between 30 and 60% (Figure 6A).
- The proportion of African American IDU who indicated they had multiple partners in the past year was between 30 and 60%, and a similar proportion of these clients indicated their had partners had multiple partners (Figure 6B),
- Between 40 and 60% of women indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 6C).
- 40% of this population indicated their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 6D).
- Approximately 20% of prevention counseled clients indicated they had either bought or sold sex in the past year (Figure 6E).
- Almost all African American IDU in this planning region have reported substance use during sex (Figure 6F).

- Sharing injection equipment is more prevalent in the north part of the planning region, with approximately 60% of the IDU sharing. In contrast, information from prevention counseling clients residing in the south area of the planning region indicated only 40% shared injection equipment (Figure 6F).

Figure 6. IDU African American Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- In most analysis zones, this population is counseled and provided education primarily at drug treatment and corrections facilities.
- What is the risk profile of clients from analysis zones lacking information on African American IDU?
- Why are they sharing? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, cleaning supplies, or fresh equipment?
- Does drug of choice affect needle sharing behavior? Does drug of choice affect sexual interactions in this sub-population?

- Why are they involved in exchanging sex? How does substance use effect partner choice?
- What is their condom use?

## M/MS white and Hispanic

### *Estimates of Population Size*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk white and Hispanic M/MS in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

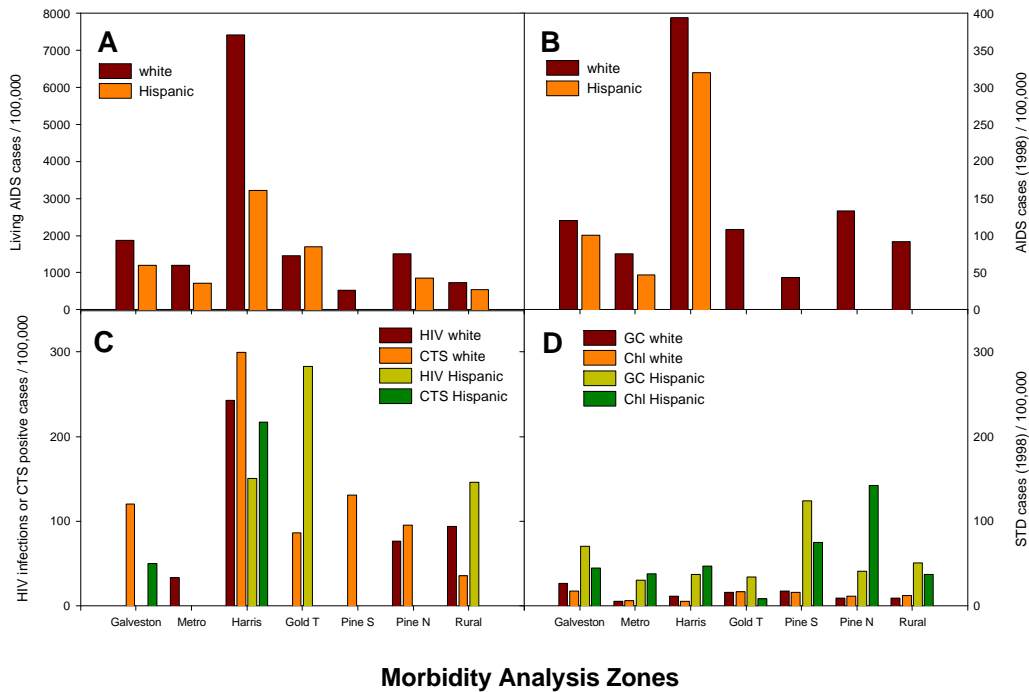
Table 4. M/MS white and Hispanic Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	white	M/MS Hispanic
Galveston	5,829	1,994
Golden Triangle	4,630	471
Harris County	29,689	21,231
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	7,949	2,131
Pine Woods North	5,241	592
Pine Woods South	2,295	322
Rural East Texas	14,163	1,825
Total	69,796	28,566

### *Detailed information about M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity*

- Rates of all AIDS morbidity factors are higher in Harris County than any other analysis zones. STD and HIV infection rates are comparable in all other analysis zones in the East Texas Planning Area.
- The living AIDS case rate is approximately 1,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7A). This rate is about half the rate observed in African American M/MS (Figure 1A). The case rates in whites are slightly higher than case rates in Hispanic men.
- AIDS incidence from 1998 are 100 cases / 100,000 or below in all areas examined (Figure 7B). There were no cases reported for M/MS Hispanics in either the North or South Pine Woods zones in 1998.
- Recent HIV infections (represented by HIV infection rates and CTS positives rates) are similar to AIDS incidence, just below 100 cases / 100,000 (Figure 7C).
- STD rates in white and Hispanic M/MS are relatively low, less than 40 cases / 100,000, each. In the north part of the region, there is a higher chlamydia infection rate in Hispanic men than observed in the south part of East Texas (Figure 7D).

Figure 7. M/MS white and Hispanic Morbidity.

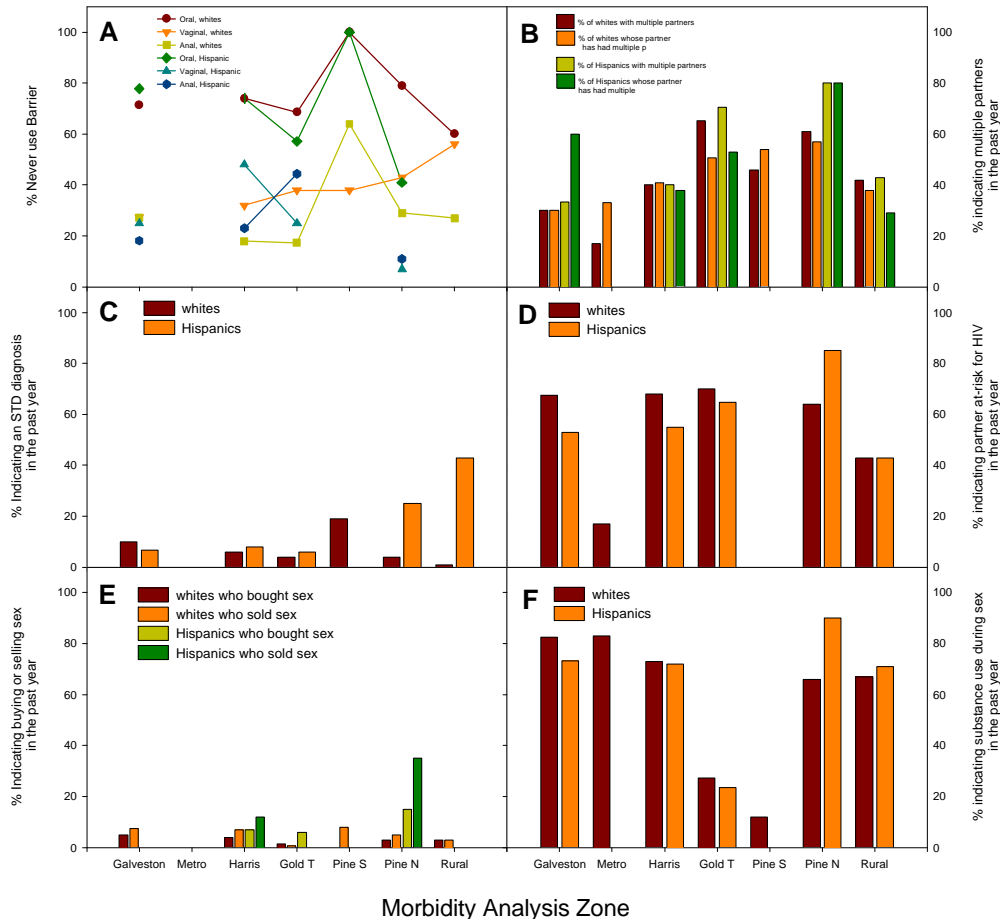


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by M/MS white and Hispanic clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- Risk information is similar in whites and Hispanics, and similar across all analysis zones.
- Between 20 and 40% of M/MS white and Hispanic men reported never using barriers for anal or vaginal sex (Figure 8A). Between 60 and 80% reported never using a barrier for oral sex in the past year.
- Approximately 40% of M/MS white and Hispanic prevention counseling clients indicated they had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 8B). About 40% also report their partners who have multiple partners (Figure 8B).
- The low STD history reported from prevention counseling corresponds to the low morbidity observed in 1998 (Figure 8C). The STD history reported by prevention counseled clients in the north part of the region is higher than in the south.
- Approximately 60% M/MS white and Hispanics indicated their partners were at risk for HIV infection (Figure 8D).

- Sex trade in these sub-populations are indicated by less than 5% of the clients in this behavioral group, with the exception of the Pine Woods South (Figure 8E).
- Between 60 and 80% indicated substance use during sex in both sub-populations (Figure 8F).

Figure 8. M/MS white and Hispanic Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- All morbidity factors are approximately half the morbidity in the sub-populations M/MS, F/MS, and IDU African Americans. The rates are approximately half of the African American rates for HIV morbidity and one-seventh the rate in terms of STD morbidity.
- What is their barrier use?
- Does drug use affect use of barriers? Does drug use affect partner selection?
- What factors influence the number of sex partners reported?



## IDU male, white and Hispanic

### *Estimates of high-risk population*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk white and Hispanic male IDU in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

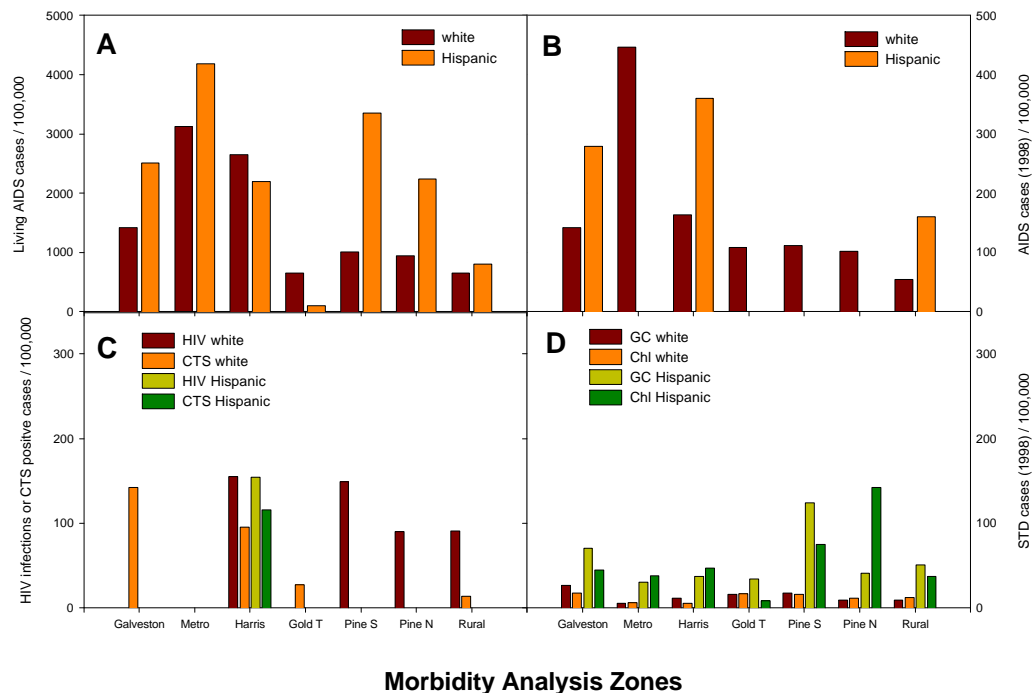
Table 5. IDU white and Hispanic men, Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	IDU men	
	white	Hispanic
Galveston	5,829	358
Golden Triangle	3,701	1,015
Harris County	18,970	7,791
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	672	119
Pine Woods North	2,955	90
Pine Woods South	2,295	322
Rural East Texas	7,358	627
Total	41,780	10,322

### *Detailed information about IDU men, white and Hispanic Morbidity*

- For whites in the entire planning area and Hispanics in the south part of the planning area, IDU men have a living AIDS case rate of approximately 2,000 cases / 100,000 (Figure 9A). In the north part of the planning area, the rate for IDU Hispanic men is approximately 800 cases / 100,000.
- The Metro analysis zone, and Pine Woods North and South reported no AIDS cases for Hispanic IDU men in 1998 (Figure 9B).
- AIDS incidence rates in the Galveston and Harris County zones are twice as high in Hispanic as white IDU men (Figure 9B).
- Recent HIV infection rates were similar to AIDS incidence rates, 100 cases / 100,000 in whites (Figure 9C).
- The only Hispanic IDU male HIV positives reported in 1999 were in Harris County.
- STD rates are relatively low in whites throughout the planning area, and low in Hispanic men in the south part of the region: less than 20 cases / 100,000, each (Figure 9D). In the north part of the region the Hispanic community has a significantly higher STD rate, approximately 100 cases / 100,000.

Figure 9. IDU white and Hispanic male morbidity

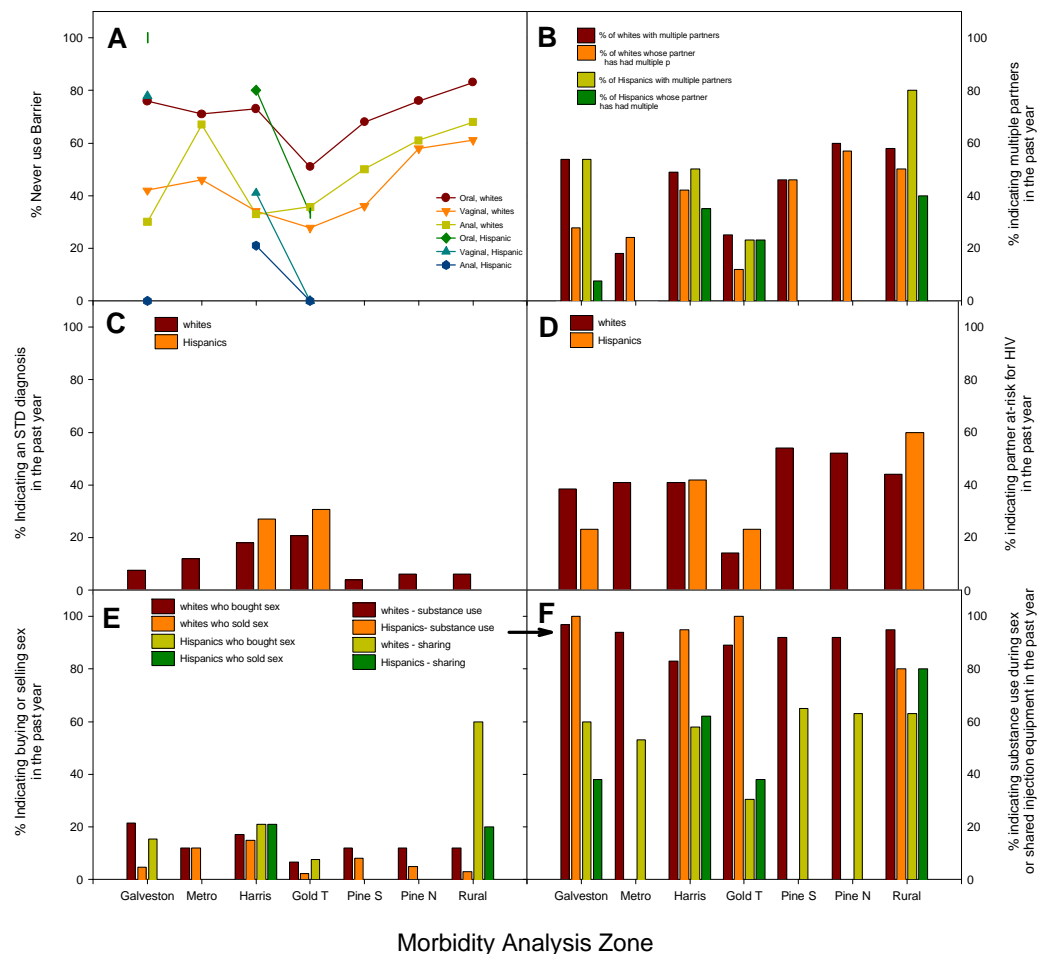


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by male IDU white and Hispanic clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- For white IDU men, 40-60% reported never using a barrier for oral, anal or vaginal sex in 1999 (Figure 10A).
- In Hispanic IDU men there is insufficient information to discuss risks from the north part of the planning area.
- Just under half of prevention counseling clients reported multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion reported their sex/needle sharing partners had multiple partners (Figure 10B).
- The percent of white and Hispanic M/MS who reported an STD history was approximately 10% in the north and near 20% in the south part of the planning area (Figure 10C).
- Over 40% indicated their sex/needle sharing partner was at-risk for HIV (Figure 10D).
- Between 15 and 20% white and Hispanic IDU men reported buying or selling sex in the past year (Figure 10E).

- Approximately 60% of white men in all analysis zones indicate they shared injection equipment in the past year. For Hispanics, in Galveston and the Golden Triangle, only 40% of individuals reported sharing equipment. In contrast, in Harris County and the Rural East Texas analysis zones, nearly 60% of Hispanic men reported sharing injection equipment (Figure 10F).

Figure 10. IDU white and Hispanic male Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- Less than 20% of clients in these two sub-populations in the north part of the planning area were reached in corrections facilities. In the south, between 30 and 66% of contacts are in corrections. Do the risk factors identified in these locations correspond to risks identified from IDU not in corrections?
- IDU Hispanics may be a very small group with very high risks in some analysis zones.

- No recent HIV infections in Hispanic men were reported in Pine Woods North or Pine Woods South, but this population has high STD and living AIDS case rates, and report a high proportion who share injection equipment in these zones.
- Why are they sharing? Is it due to lack of skills, knowledge, cleaning supplies, or fresh equipment?
- Does drug of choice affect needle sharing behavior? Does drug of choice affect sexual interactions in this sub-population?
- Why are they involved in exchanging sex? How does sex trade effect HIV prevention efforts?
- What is their condom use?
- Does drug use affect their choice of partners?

## IDU women, white and Hispanic

### *Estimates of high-risk population*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk white and Hispanic female IDU in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

Table 6. IDU white and Hispanic women, Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

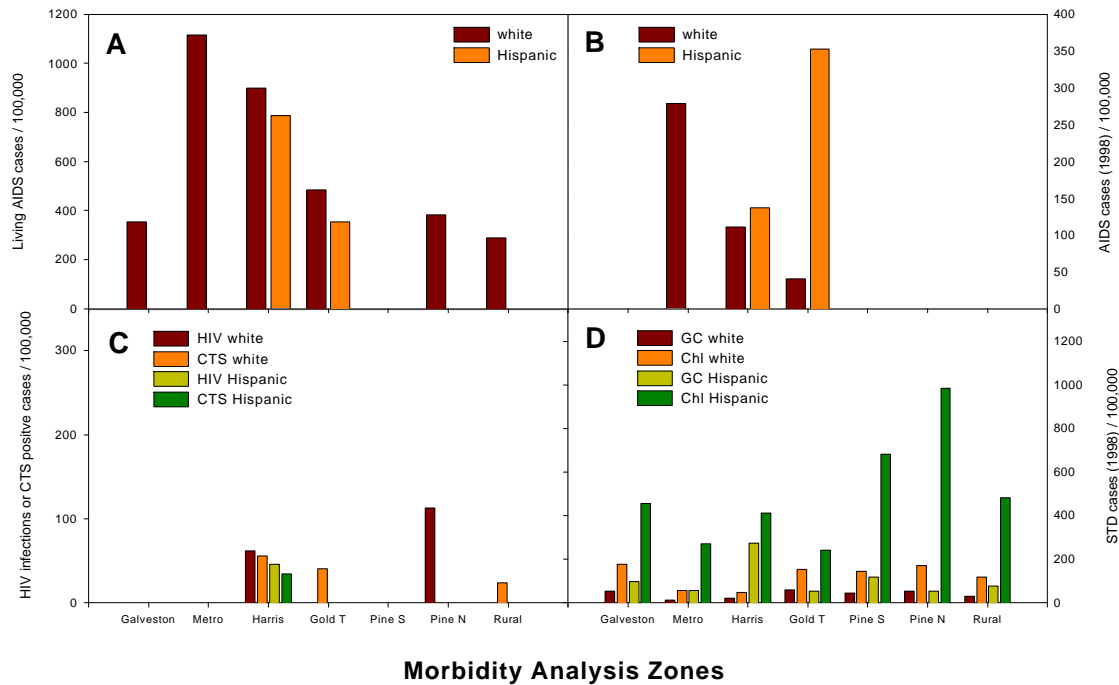
Analysis Zone	IDU women	
	white	Hispanic
Galveston	2,269	313
Golden Triangle	2,478	284
Harris County	10,776	2,925
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	358	90
Pine Woods North	2,358	45
Pine Woods South	716	30
Rural East Texas	4,149	149
Total	23,104	3,836

**The estimates of population size for IDU Hispanic women are small, even in Harris County.**

### *Detailed information about IDU women, white and Hispanic Morbidity*

- Living AIDS case rates are approximately 400 cases / 100,000, and exclusively in whites, except in Harris County and the Golden Triangle, where rates in IDU Hispanic women are slightly lower than for white women (Figure 11A).
- No AIDS cases were reported outside of Harris County, the Metro HMAZ, and the Golden Triangle in 1998 (Figure 11B).
- AIDS incidence rates for Hispanic women were higher than for white women in Harris County and the Golden Triangle in 1998 (Figure 11B).
- For recent HIV infections (Figure 11C):
  - None were reported in the Galveston, Metro, and Pine Woods South zones for IDU white and Hispanic women.
  - Except for Harris County, all new infections reported were in whites.
  - In Harris County, the rates in white and Hispanic IDU were similar
- Chlamydia rates were generally higher than gonorrhea rates in 1998 in these sub-populations (Figure 11D).
- Chlamydia rates were higher in Hispanic women than white women (Figure 11D).

Figure 11. IDU white and Hispanic women Morbidity.

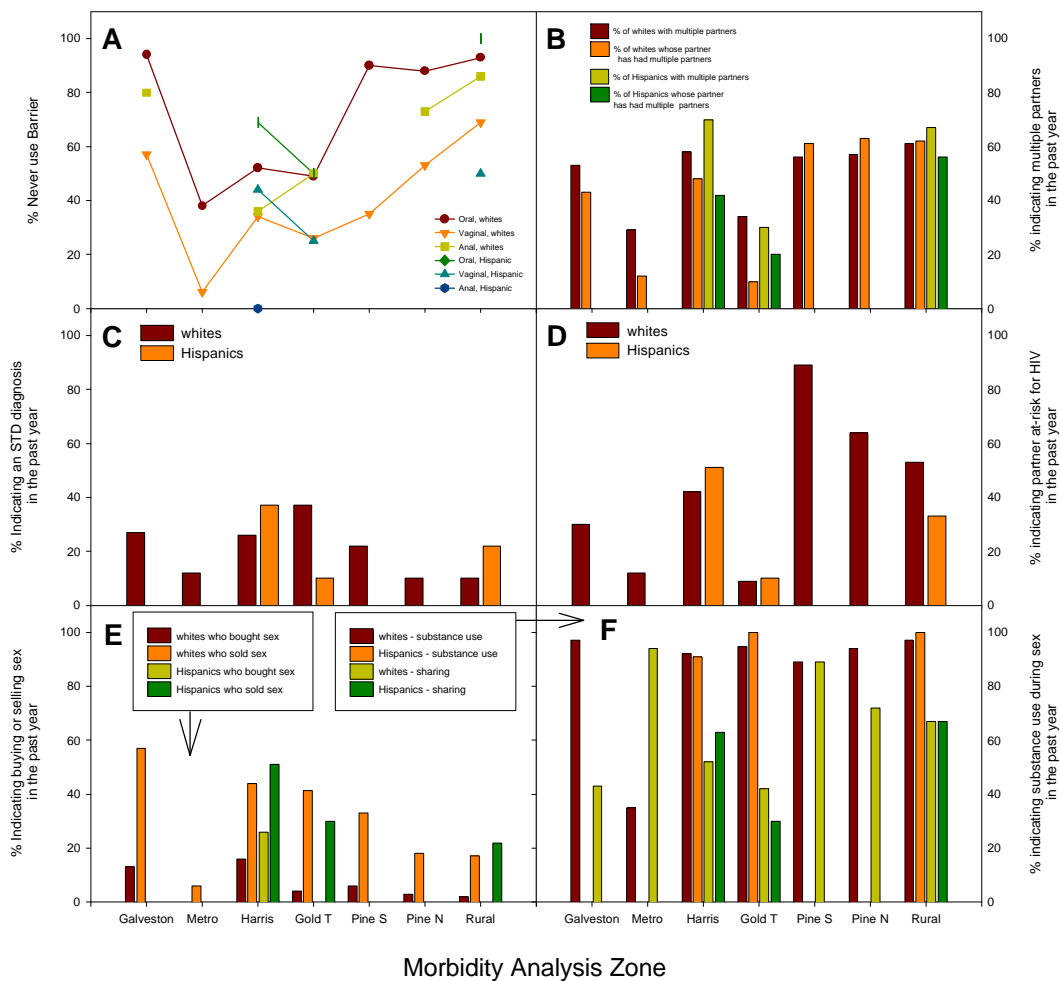


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by Hispanic and white IDU women clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- There is limited information on Hispanic women IDU outside of Harris County.
- Between 40 and 80% of these sub-populations reported never using a barrier with sex (Figure 12A).
- Approximately 60% of clients reported multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion of clients reported their partners had multiple partners (Figure 12B).
- Approximately 20% reported an STD diagnosis in the past year (Figure 12C).
- This proportion of IDU women reporting their partner at-risk for HIV infection is higher in the north part of the planning area, 60%, than the south part of the planning area, approximately 40% (Figure 12D).
- This population is characterized by high sex trade activity, with nearly 40% of white women prevention counseling clients reporting selling sex in the past year in the Galveston, Harris County and Golden Triangle analysis zones (Figure 12E).

- Substance use in this population during sex is high, between 90 and 100% of prevention counseling clients indicated using some substance during sex in 1999 (Figure 12F).
- Sharing of injection equipment is high in the north part of the planning area, between 60 and 90% in the Houston Metro, Pine Woods North and South, and Rural East Texas analysis zones (Figure 12F). Lower proportions of clients who reported sharing equipment were observed in the south part of the planning area, around 40 to 50%.

Figure 12. IDU white and Hispanic female Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- The low number of IDU counseling sessions for Hispanic women, even in Harris County, limit our discussions on this sub-population. Thorough needs assessment is needed.

## F/MS men, white and Hispanic

### *Estimates of high-risk population*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk white and Hispanic male heterosexuals in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

Table 7. F/MS white and Hispanic men, Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

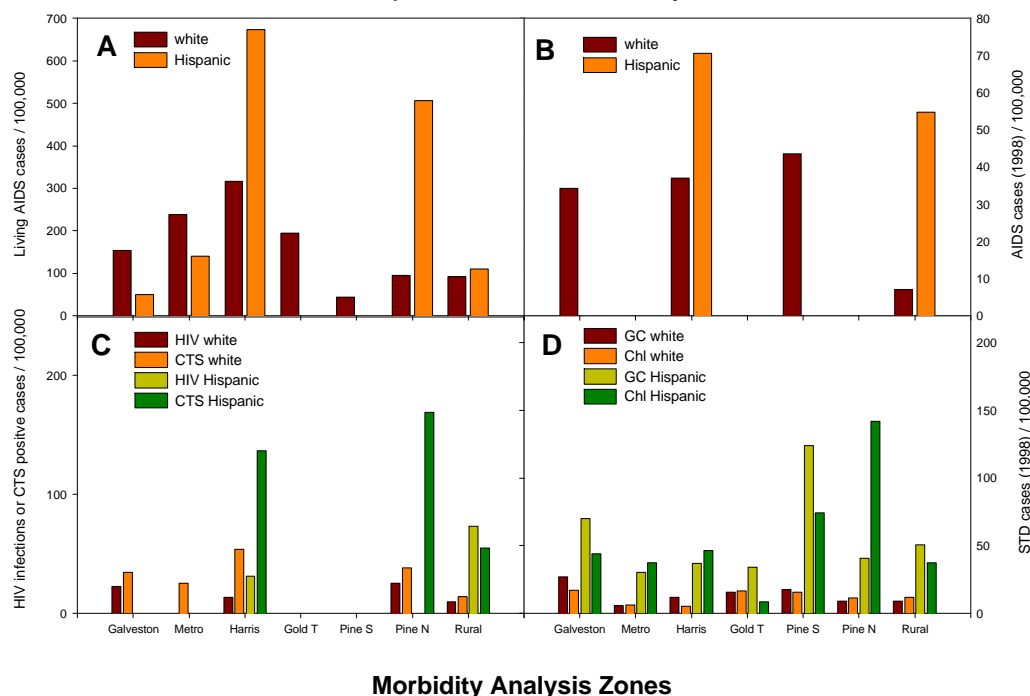
Analysis Zone	F/MS men	
	white	Hispanic
Galveston	5,829	1,994
Golden Triangle	4,630	471
Harris County	29,689	21,231
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	7,949	2,131
Pine Woods North	5,241	592
Pine Woods South	2,295	322
Rural East Texas	14,163	1,825
Total	69,796	28,566

### *Detailed information about F/MS men, white and Hispanic Morbidity*

- Among men, F/MS white and Hispanics have a living AIDS case rate of approximately 200 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13A). In Harris County and Pine Woods South, Hispanic men have a living AIDS case rate significantly above that observed in white men, 700 and 500 cases / 100,000, respectively, but the rate is still smaller than observed in other behavioral groups for Hispanics.
- AIDS incidence is generally between 40 and 70 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13B).
- The incidence of CTS positives in Hispanics in Harris County, Pine Woods South and Rural East Texas is high when compared to the rate in white men (Figure 13C). For Hispanic F/MS men, the analysis zones with high CTS positives rates are the same analysis zones where living AIDS cases are highest.
- The rate of STD infections reported in this population are similar to the rates reported for HIV and AIDS, approximately 40 cases / 100,000 (Figure 13D), with elevated rates for Hispanics in the north part of the planning area.



Figure 13. F/MS white and Hispanic male Morbidity.

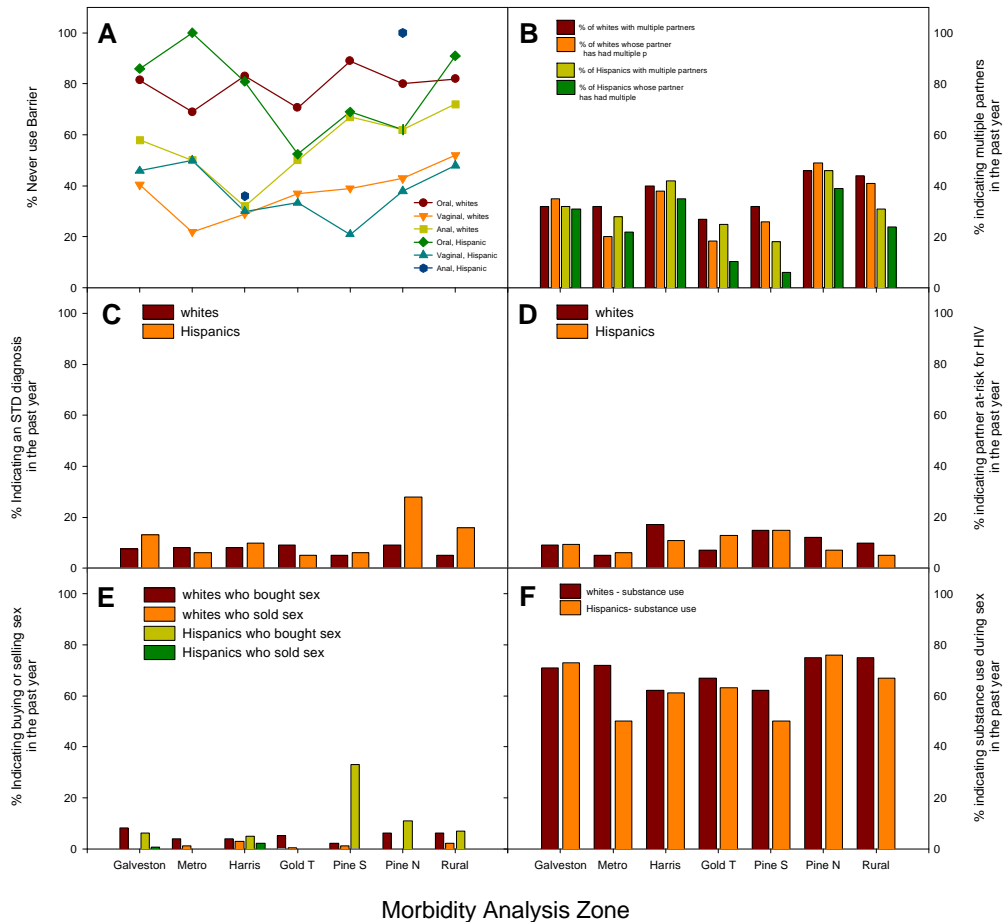


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by Hispanic and white F/MS male clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- The proportion of male white and Hispanic F/MS who report never using a barrier for vaginal sex is approximately 40%. 60% report never using a barrier with anal sex and nearly 80% report never using a barrier for oral sex in these sub-populations (Figure 14A).
- Less than 40% of white and Hispanic men report multiple partners in the past year (Figure 14B). A similar proportion of clients prevention counseled in 1999 indicated their partners had multiple partners in the past year. The proportion of white men indicating multiple partners is slightly higher than indicated by Hispanic F/MS men.
- Approximately 10% of white and Hispanic men have had an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 14C). This trend is observed throughout the planning area.
- Less than 20% of the F/MS male population indicated their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 14D).
- The proportion of clients who reported buying or selling sex was less than 10%. In Pine Woods South 30% of F/MS Hispanic men indicated they had purchased sex in the past year (Figure 14E).

- Approximately 70% of Hispanic and white men reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 14F).

Figure 14. F/MS Hispanic and white male Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What are the barriers to using condoms for anal sex in these populations, particularly in the north and rural areas? Is anal sex used as a substitute for condom use for vaginal sex?
- Why is barrier use for anal sex better in Harris County compared with the other analysis zones?
- Does drug use affect barrier use/partner choice?

## F/MS women, white and Hispanic

### *Estimates of high-risk population*

Below you will find an estimate of the number of the at-risk white and Hispanic female heterosexuals in each HMAZ and the LMAZ in this planning area.

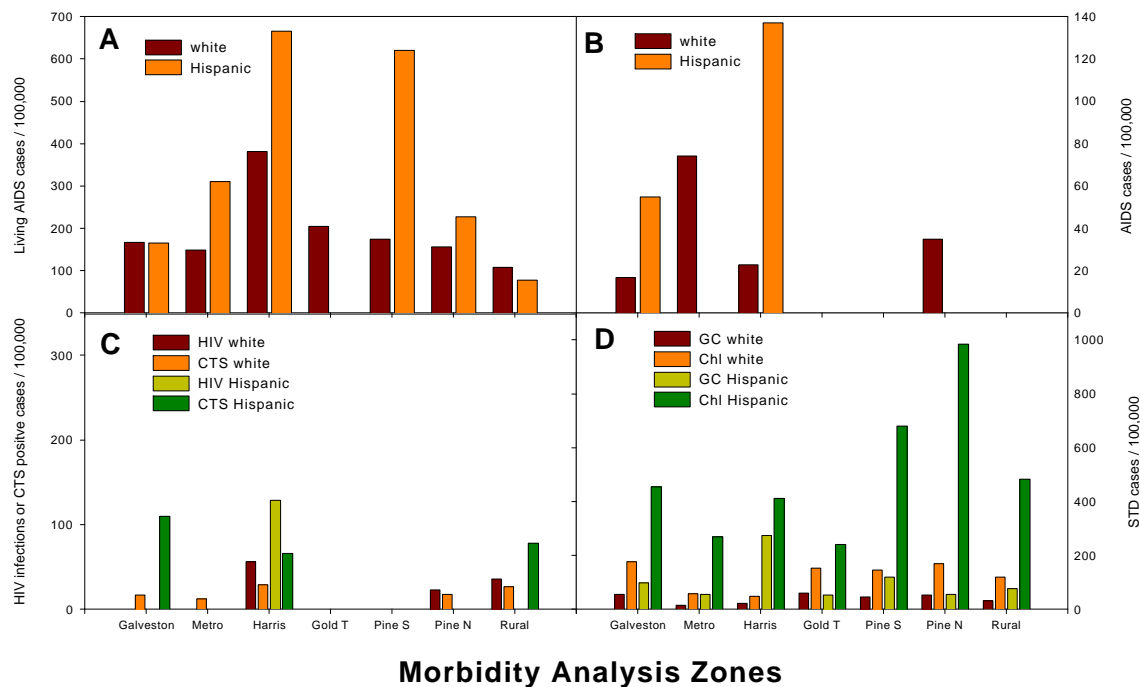
Table 8. F/MS white and Hispanic women, Estimates of High-Risk Population Size.

Analysis Zone	F/MS women	
	white	Hispanic
Galveston	5,968	1,818
Golden Triangle	4,894	380
Harris County	30,895	19,671
Ft Bend, Montgomery and Liberty Counties (Metro)	8,086	1,930
Pine Woods North	5,734	439
Pine Woods South	2,295	322
Rural East Texas	14,865	1,284
Total	72,737	25,844

### *Detailed information about F/MS women, white and Hispanic Morbidity*

- Living AIDS case rates are approximately 200 cases / 100,000 for F/MS white and Hispanic women (Figure 15A). In Harris County and Pine Woods South, Hispanics had a significantly higher rate, 600 cases / 100,000. White women also had a higher rate in Harris County, 400 cases / 100,000.
- AIDS cases in Hispanic women were only reported in the Galveston and Harris County analysis zones (Figure 15B). In both analysis zones, AIDS incidence in Hispanic women is greater than in white women. While white F/MS women had AIDS cases reported in the Metro and Pine Woods North zones, no cases were reported in 1998 for Hispanic women in these zones.
- In Galveston, Harris County and Rural East Texas, the rate of recent HIV infections (HIV reports and CTS positives) in Hispanics are higher than the rates in white F/MS women (Figure 15C).
- STD rates in Hispanic women are significantly higher than rates in white women (Figure 15D).
- The rate of gonorrhea and chlamydia infections are much higher than the AIDS incidence and recent HIV infection rates (Figure 15D).

Figure 15. F/MS Hispanic and white female Morbidity.

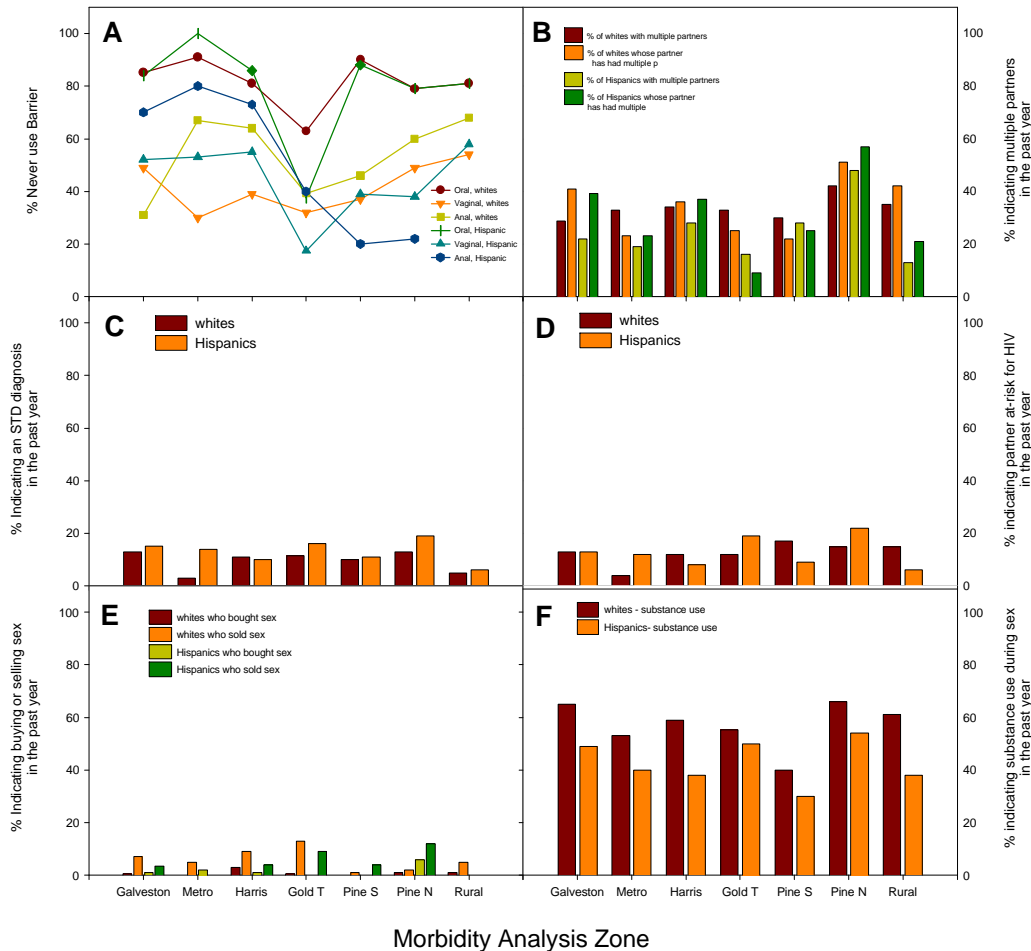


*What stands out in the risk behaviors reported by Hispanic and white F/MS female clients? (from 1999 Prevention Counseling Data -- 12/2/1999, Appendix 2, p 7-13)*

- Barrier use with vaginal sex ranged from 30-50% never used (Figure 16A). Barrier use for anal and oral sex varied considerably among analysis zones. Less barrier use was reported in the Metro and Harris County analysis zones than the other analysis zones in the East Texas HIV Planning Area.
- **Greater than 30% of F/MS white and Hispanic women reported never using a barrier at any site of sexual activity (Figure 16A).**
- 30% of white and Hispanic F/MS women reported having multiple partners in the past year, and a similar proportion of women reported their partners also had multiple partners in the past year (Figure 16B).
- The report of STD history from prevention counseling indicates that between 10 and 20% of white and Hispanic women have had an STD diagnosed in the past year (Figure 16C). This trend is observed region-wide.
- Less than 20% of the F/MS female population indicated their partner was at risk for HIV (Figure 16D).

- The proportion of clients who reported buying or selling sex was relatively low in this population, less than 10% (Figure 16E).
- Approximately 40% of Hispanic and 60% of white women reported using drugs during sex in the past year (Figure 16F). The proportion of women indicating substance use during sex is lower than the proportion reported by their male counterparts.

Figure 16. F/MS Hispanic and white female Risk Behaviors.



### What gaps in knowledge about this group stand out?

- What are the barriers to using condoms for anal sex in these populations, particularly in the north and rural areas? Why is barrier use for anal sex higher in Harris County compared with the other analysis zones?
- Does drug use affect barrier use/partner choice?